

B. Archaeological Findings

1. Construction Monitoring

a. Perimeter of Historic Church

Excavation along the south wall and in other isolated locations along the foundations of the historic church had occurred prior the arrival of archaeologists on the site to monitor. In addition, grading had occurred along the north wall of the church. In areas which had not been disturbed previously, all construction excavation was monitored by an archaeologist. In areas which previously had been excavated, the foundation wall was cleaned, described, drawn to scale and photographed.

The observation in the Phase I identification study that there was an outer wall and a deeper interior wall was verified by the Phase II evaluation study (Figures 29, 30, 31, and 32). The inner wall was recessed 5.5 inches. It appears that the interior wall may have been installed when the basement was excavated in 1897.

Other than the historic foundation of the standing church structure, no other archaeological resources were discovered in the construction monitoring along the perimeter of the church.

b. Area to the North of the Historic Church and to the East of the Modern Church

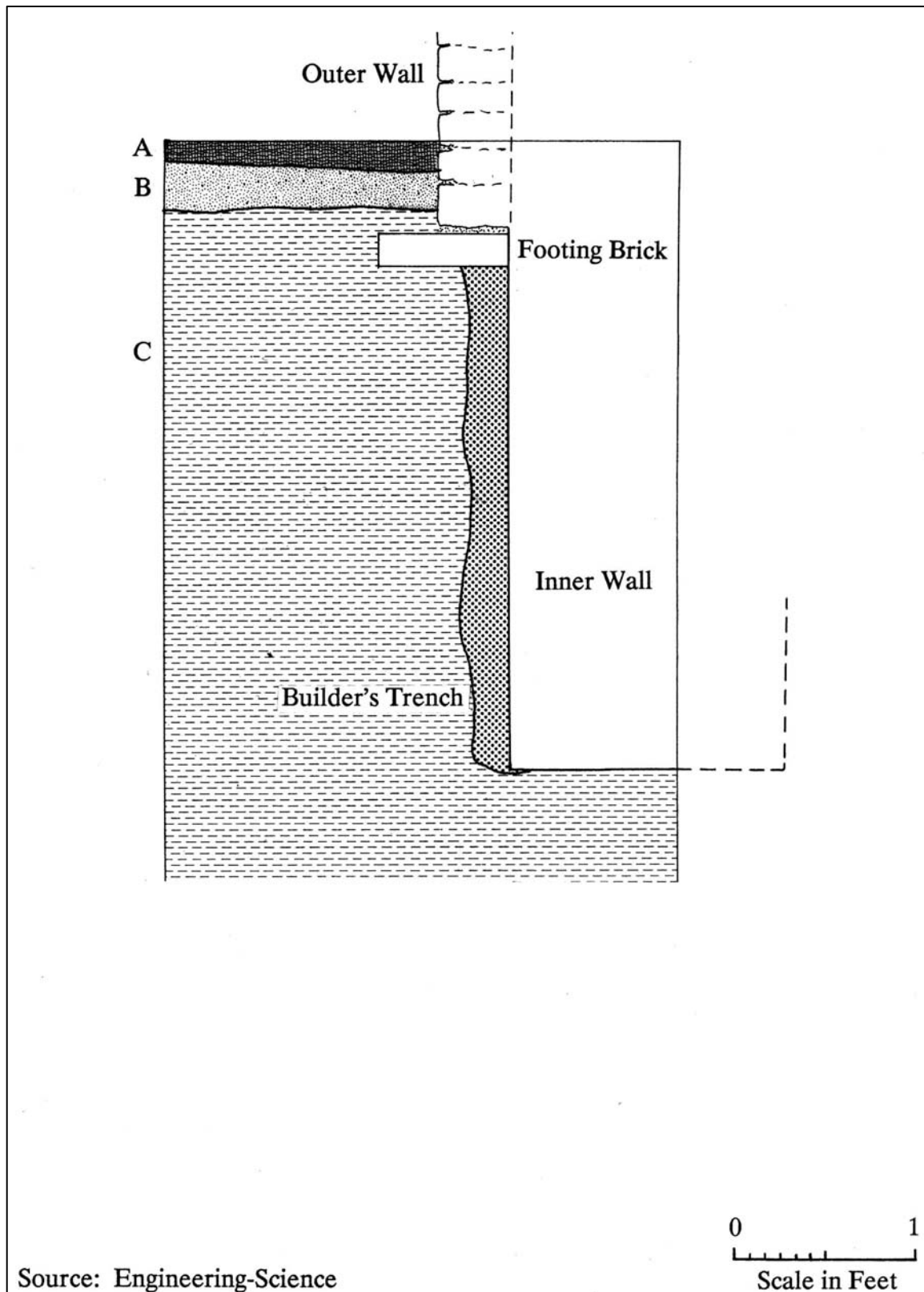
Construction monitoring was conducted in the area to the north of the historic church and to the east of the modern church in May, July, August and September of 1992.

1. Utility Trenches

In May of 1992, a series of trenches were being excavated in the alley prior to the installation of sewer and drainage pipes (Figure 33). This trenching required monitoring by an archaeologist.

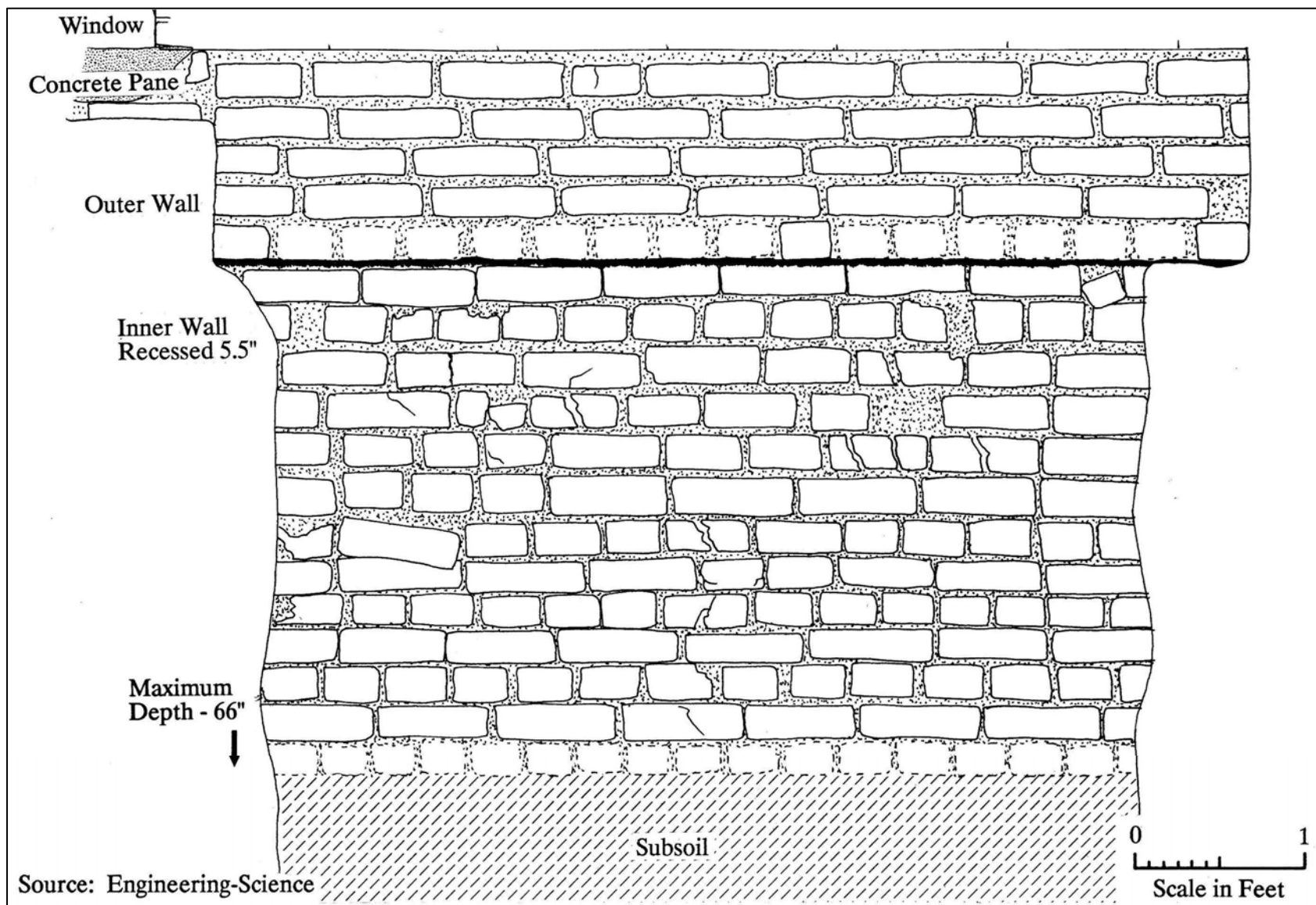
During this monitoring, Feature 26, a well, was discovered. The well was visible in the profile of one of the utility trenches. After delineating the well and examining it in plan view, it was determined that the well had been capped with asphalt and did not have a builder's trench. The well measured 4 feet from outer edge to outer edge (Figure 34). There was a modern disturbance just to the west of the well; however, the area to the west was subsoil. A cut padlock and a Salem cigarette package were observed in the fill to the west of the well.

It was decided that the most expedient method of excavating the well was to excavate a trench adjacent to the well. It was decided by the staff of Alexandria Archaeology that the well only would have to be excavated to the depth that it would be impacted by construction. The trench was dug in two sections. First, it was excavated to 3 feet below ground surface. The well then was excavated to that depth. The trench then was excavated another 3 feet to a total depth of 6



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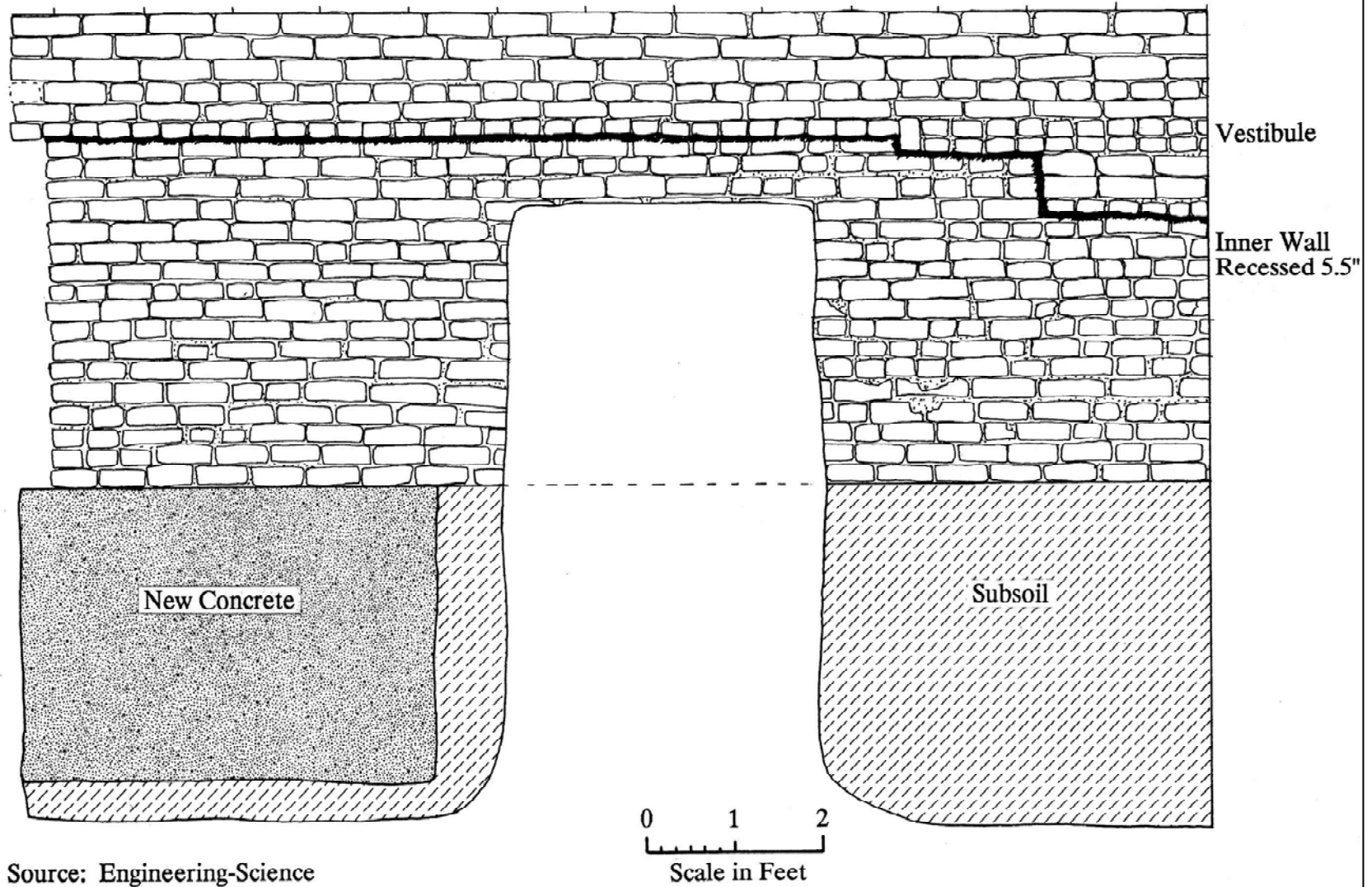
Figure 29. East Profile,
North Wall, Construction Pit No. 2



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Figure 30.
South Profile, North Wall, Construction Pit No. 2

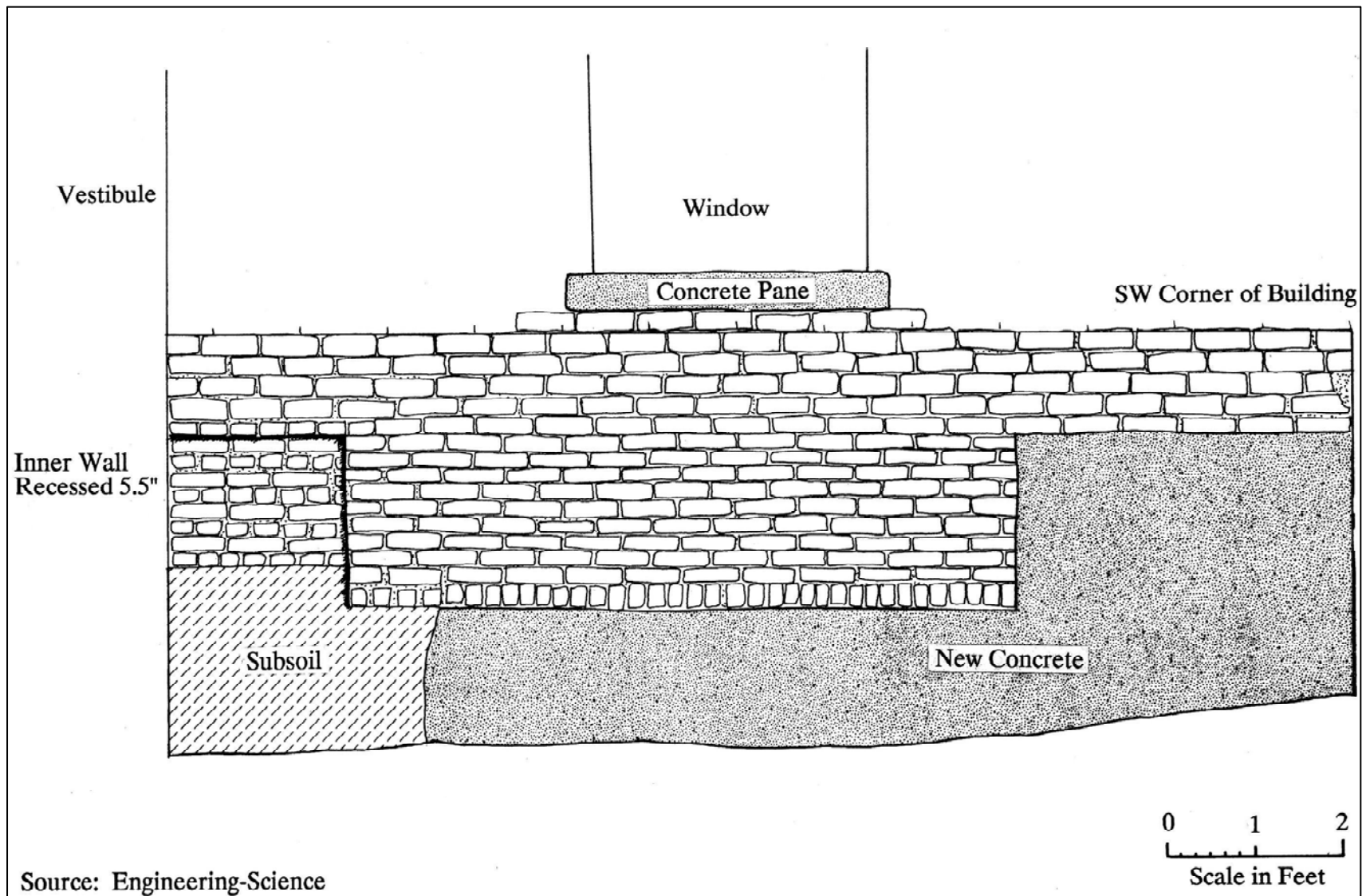
NW Corner of Building



Source: Engineering-Science

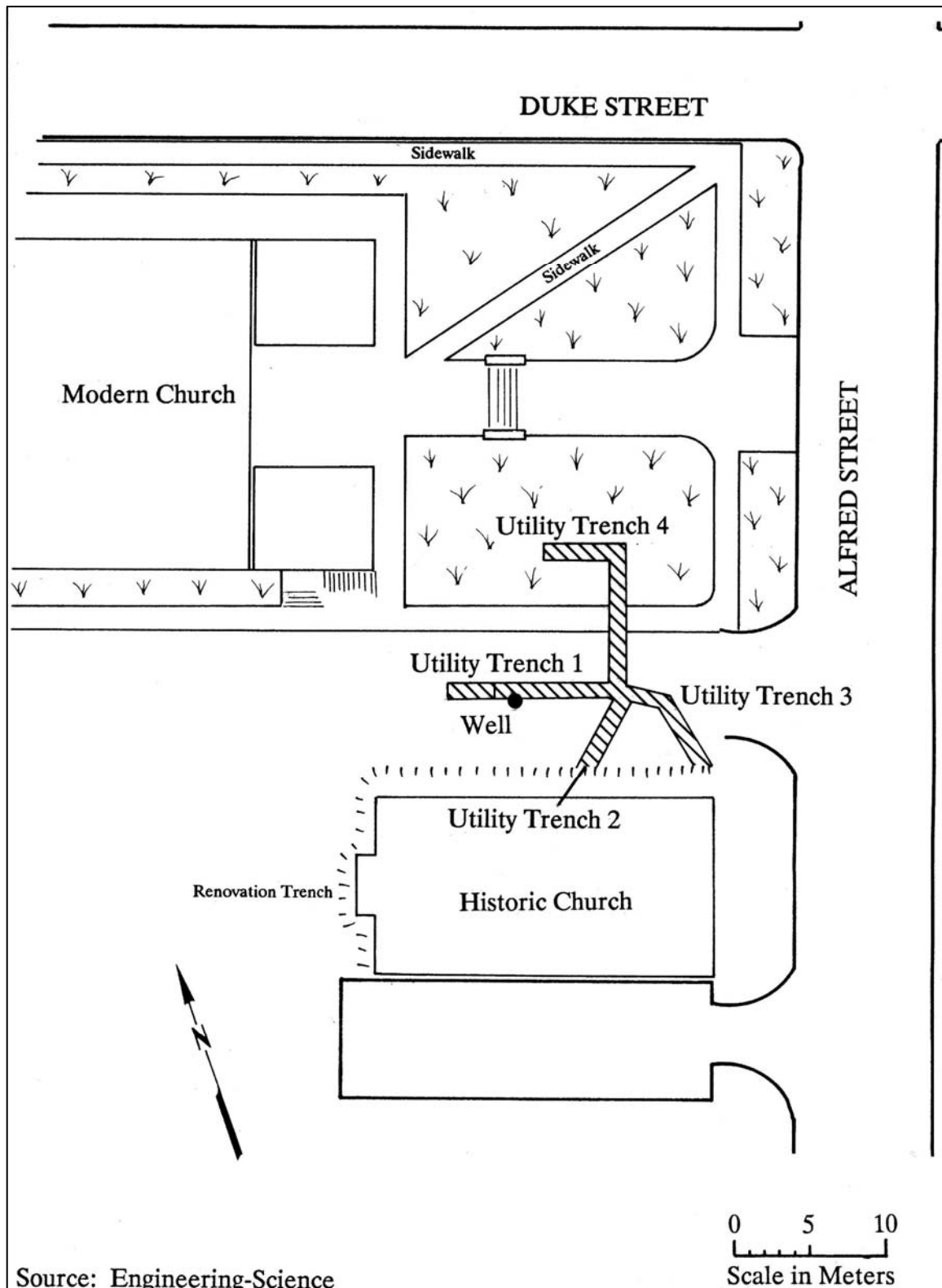
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Figure 31.
Profile, West Wall North of Vestibule



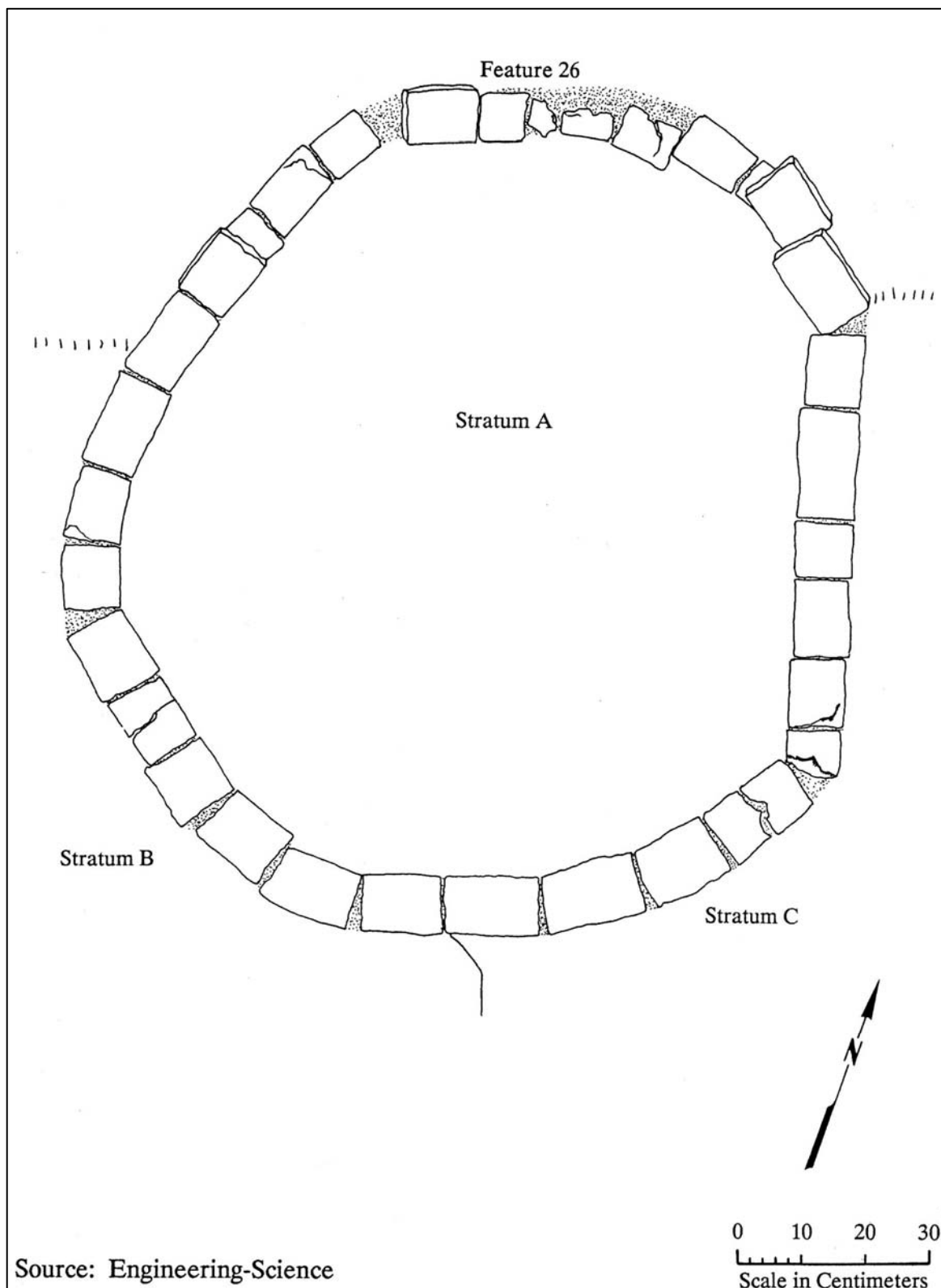
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Figure 32.
Profile, West Wall South of Vestibule



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Figure 33. Location of Utility
Trenches and Historic Well



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Figure 34.
Plain View, Feature 26, Well

feet below ground surface. The well itself was excavated to a total depth of 6.5 feet below ground surface. The wall of the well was visible in the profile of the trench (Figure 35). After the well was drawn and photographed, the exposed bricks were removed and the well was bisected and excavated in section. A total of 1320 artifacts were recovered from Feature 26, the well.

Below the asphalt cap, there was a stratum of gravel. Feature 26, Stratum A was comprised of 10YR4/1 dark grey compact, coarse, gritty sand. A total of 5 artifacts were retrieved from Stratum A. These included modern bottle glass and brick.

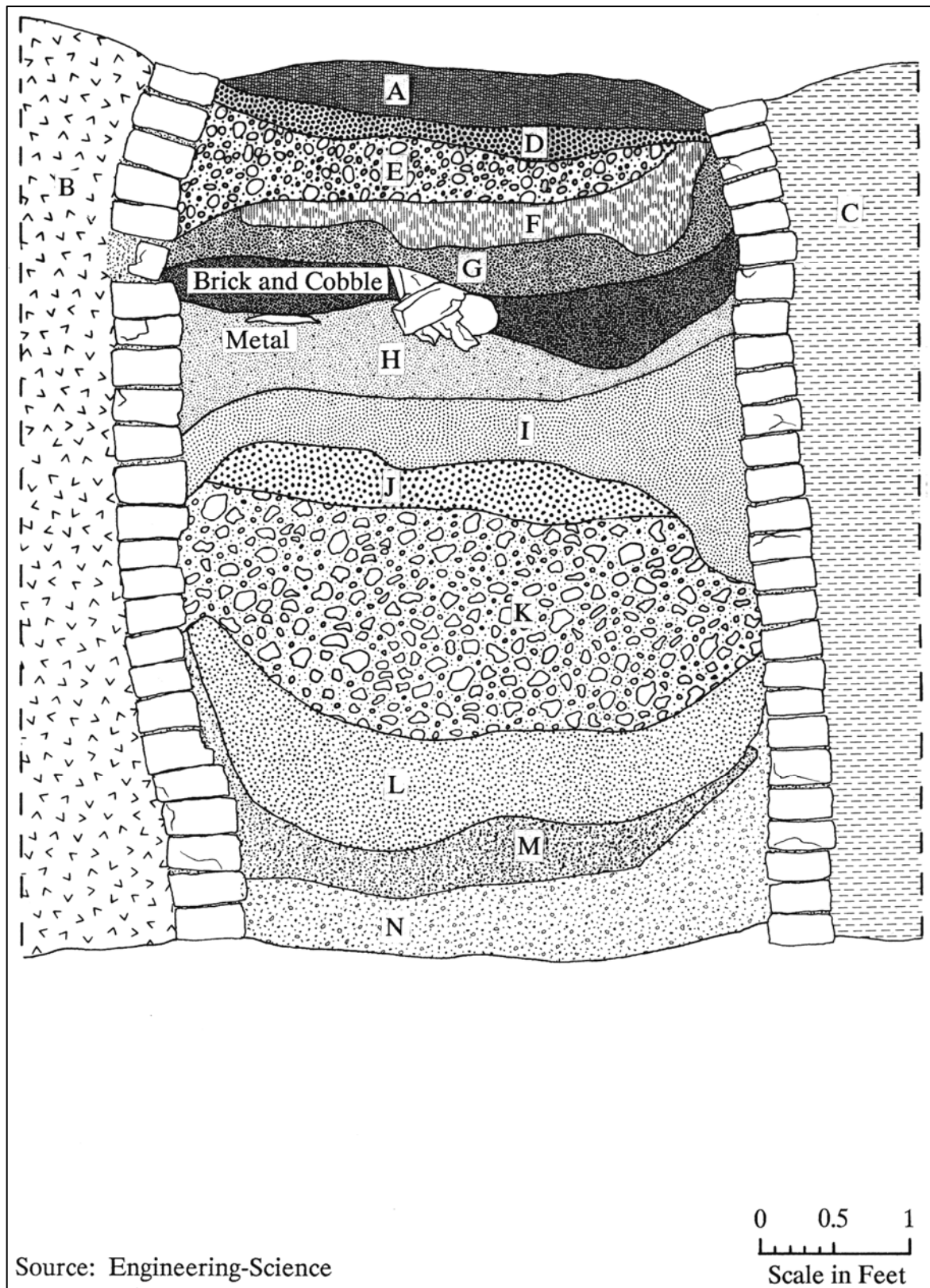
The area to the west of the well was designated as Stratum B. This modern fill disturbance was comprised of 7.5YR5/6 strong brown very compact clay fill. Two artifacts were associated with this deposit included a cut modern padlock and the rim of an ironstone bowl.

The area to the east of the well was designated as Stratum C. This represents the 10YR5/4 yellowish brown compact clay naturally deposited subsoil. No artifacts were found in association with this deposit.

Feature Stratum D was found just below Stratum A within the well. It was comprised of 7.5YR5/6 strong brown coarse clay mottled with 2.5YR6/4 light yellowish brown clay with pockets of coarse sand. A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from Stratum D. Artifacts associated with this stratum included modern bottle glass, brick, coal, wire and shell.

Below Feature Stratum D was Feature Stratum E, a 2.5YR3/0 dark grey compact gritty silt mottled with 10YR2/1 black silt with pockets of shell and ash. This stratum had a higher concentration of artifacts than the upper strata. A total of 146 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Architectural materials in this stratum included both cut and wire nails, window glass brick and a synthetic tile. The majority of the artifacts from this stratum were domestic artifacts. Glass artifacts included 1 bottle which was blown-in-mold, 10 modern beer bottle fragments, a milk glass lid liner of the sort used in home canning, 10 fragments of a jar, lamp chimney glass and a fragment of a thermometer. Ceramics included a single fragment each of whiteware and of porcelain, and five fragments of ironstone. In addition, oyster shell, cinders, clinkers, coal and slag also were recovered.

Feature Stratum F was 10YR2/1 black coarse gritty sand mottled with 5YR4/4 reddish brown coarse gritty silt. This stratum also contained a pocket containing ash, clinker and slag. Architectural material from this stratum included brick, Portland cement, window glass, wood, iron drainpipe, iron hardware, and cut and wire nails. In addition, a gun cartridge, a porcelain insulator, clinker, coal, and slag also were recovered. Domestic artifacts predominated. Seventy-eight bottle/vessel glass fragments were recovered including a machine-made milk bottle, 6 solarized blown-in-mold flask fragments and 18 beer bottle fragments. Other glass items included 1 machine-made jar fragment and lamp chimney glass. Ceramics included several flower pot fragments, 1 sherd of porcelain and 7 sherds of ironstone. Personal items included 1 snap half, 1 black rubber comb embossed "I.R. Comb Co's Unbreakable GOODYEAR 1851", 1 gold ring engraved "R" on face, and 1 red-bodied stippled pipe bowl. In addition, tin can fragments, bone and oyster shell also were present in the assemblage.



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Figure 35.
Profile, Feature 26, Well

Feature Stratum G is comprised of 5YR3/4 dark reddish brown coarse gritty sand mottled with 10YR4/1 dark grey gritty clay. A total of 241 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Metal hardware included 1 horseshoe, 1 cut railroad spike, and other unrecognizable iron hardware. Architectural materials included cut and wire nails, brick, corrugated copper roofing, later mortar, window glass and ceramic drainpipe. Domestic artifacts predominated. One-hundred-nine bottle glass fragments, including machine-made milk bottles embossed "Walker Hill Dairy/The Sunshine Dairy", 2 machine-made jar fragments, and pharmaceutical, beer and liquor bottles were present in this stratum. Ceramics included flower pot fragments, 13 porcelain fragments, one of which was a transfer-printed Japanese dish, and 4 ironstone fragments. Several fragments of tin can also were present. Artifacts associated with lighting included 1 light bulb fragment and lamp chimney glass. Personal items included 2 grommets, 1 tourist token with "Miami Beach Florida 1934" on face, 1 blue glass bead, and 1 toy train token w/ "From Coast to Coast" on face. Bone, shell, clinker, coal and slag also were present. The presence of the Miami Beach token indicates that this stratum was deposited in or after 1934.

Feature Stratum G1 was 10YR 4/1 dark grey gritty clay. A total of 51 artifacts were found in this stratum. Artifacts included 18 bottle/vessel glass fragments, 1 machine-made glass jug, a flower pot fragment, 1 sherd of porcelain, lamp chimney glass, tin can fragments, oyster shell, bone, 1 4-holed porcelain button, wire nails, tar roof tile, window glass, cinder, coal, clinker.

Feature Stratum H was comprised of 7.5YR5/4 brown moist compact silty clay mottled with 7.5YR5/8 strong brown compact clay. No artifacts were present in this stratum.

Feature Stratum I was 10YR4/1 dark grey loose wet gritty sandy loam. A total of 220 artifacts were present. One-hundred-eight bottle/vessel glass fragments were present, 24 of which were machine-made and 1 of which was a milk bottle embossed "Walker Hill Dairy". Ceramics included 4 porcelain fragments, 3 of which were Japanese transfer-printed, 1 ironstone sherd and flower pot fragments. Other domestic items were 1 aluminum measuring cup, and 2 jar fragments. Architectural materials included a ceramic doorknob, wire nails and spikes, brick, concrete and window glass. Glass artifacts related to lighting included lamp chimney glass and a light bulb fragment. Personal items included graphite pencil fragment, a clasp, 4 buttons (1 mother-of-pearl, 3 plastic) and 1 glass bead. Other materials recovered were a gun cartridge, a corroded tool haft, bone, oyster and walnut shell, 1 plastic and 1 rubber fragment, a porcelain insulator, cinders, clinker, coal and slag.

Feature Stratum J was 5YR4/2 dark reddish grey very wet gritty silt. There was very little gravel in this stratum. One-hundred-twenty-six artifacts were recovered from this stratum. These included cut and wire nails, brick and window glass from the architectural group. The domestic group was represented by 33 glass bottle/vessel fragments, a Japanese porcelain saucer rim, a bone cutlery handle, 17 ironstone fragments, 1 pearlware sherd, lamp chimney glass, tin can fragments, a flower pot fragment and a furniture knob. A synthetic hairpin represented the personal group. Bone, shell, cinder, coal and slag also were present in the assemblage.

Feature Stratum K was 10YR4/1 dark grey loose sandy silt with abundant amounts of quartz gravel and a few tabular sandstone fragments. This stratum contained 111 artifacts. Cut and wire nails, brick, slate, window glass and a ceramic drainpipe were present from the architectural

group. Thirty-five (35) bottle/vessel glass fragments including 1 wide-mouth blown-in-mold amber bottle were present as were 2 sherds of porcelain, 8 of ironstone, 1 of pearlware, 4 of whiteware and 1 of yellow-ware. Personal items included 1 slate pencil, 2 ceramic marbles, 1 burned porcelain doll's arm, 1 grommet and 1 clasp. Faunal materials included bird and mammal bone (some with butchery marks) and oyster shell. Clinker, coal and slag also were present.

Feature Stratum L was 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown coarse sand lightly mottled with 10YR4/1 dark grey wet sandy clay toward the bottom of the stratum. A large tabular boulder was discovered at the interface between Strata K and L. Less gravel occurred in this stratum. A total of 133 artifacts were associated with this stratum. Architectural materials included cut nails and spikes, 1 handwrought nail, 1 wire nail, brick, later mortar, window glass and ceramic drainpipe. Domestic material included 41 fragments from the bottle/vessel glass class, 5 of which were blown-in-mold (none identified as machine-made). Representatives of the ceramic class included 1 porcelain fragment, 1 sherd of ironstone, 1 sherd of pearlware and 3 of whiteware. One copper spoon, lamp chimney glass and 1 graphite pencil also were part of the assemblage. Faunal material included bird and mammal bone (some with butchery marks) and oyster shell. Clinker, coal and slag also were present.

Feature Stratum M was comprised of 10YR4/1 dark grey wet gritty silty clay. This stratum was highly organic and contained 76 artifacts. Architectural materials were comprised of 1 wire nail, 5 cut nails and spikes, shell mortar and plaster, 1 cut stone, window glass and ceramic drainpipe. Domestic materials included 23 fragments of bottle/vessel glass, including a blown-in-mold pharmaceutical bottle (none of the 23 fragments could be identified as machine-made). Ceramics included 2 ironstone fragments, 1 Rockingham/Benningham fragment and 2 whiteware sherds. Personal objects were comprised of a porcelain 2-holed button and 1 porcelain toy saucer. Faunal material included both bone and oyster shell. Clinker and coal also were present.

Feature Stratum N was comprised of 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown slightly gritty compact wet silty clay. This stratum represents redeposited subsoil as well as fill. Only four artifacts were recovered. These were a single fragment each of brick, window glass, oyster shell and a possible well cylinder embossed "C P & W PHILA".

Excavation was terminated at 6.5 feet below ground surface. The well extended in depth below Feature Stratum N; however, since construction impacts were not to disturb below this depth, excavation was stopped. Strata A and D-N represent a secondary deposit dating to the period when the well was abandoned and filled. It appears that the filling episodes represented by Strata A and D-N occurred in close proximity with one another. This can be postulated by the presence of the same or similar artifacts throughout these strata.

- 1) green painted flower pot fragments are present in Feature Strata G, G-1 and I;
- 2) milk glass vessel fragments with molded fleur-de-lis decoration found in Feature Strata E, G, I and L;
- 3) "Walker Hill Dairy" milk bottle fragments found in Feature Strata G and I;

- 4) Japanese transfer-printed dish fragments found in Feature Strata G, I and J; and
- 5) matching green and pink transfer-printed overglaze porcelain fragments found in Feature Strata E and G;

The date for the deposition of these secondary deposits probably dates to the early 20th century. No glass could be identified as machine-made below Feature Stratum J; however, Feature Stratum G has the "Miami Beach 1934" token and Feature Stratum M has wire nails.

2. Monitoring of Grading

Construction monitoring of grading activities was conducted in the area to the north of the historic church and to the east of the modern church (Figure 36). Five features (Features 27 through 31) were encountered and recorded.

Feature 27 was two small piers of brick located 3 feet below the concrete platform for the modern church at the east end. These piers represented the ends of parallel north-south walls. This foundation was 57 feet south of the Duke Street sidewalk and 54 feet west of the intersection of the sidewalks parallel to Duke and Alfred Streets. Feature 31 is a cellar associated with Feature 27. These walls are constructed of modern brick and mortar, are only a few courses thick, and are located fourteen feet apart about four feet below grade. They end flush against a more massive, sand-mortared brick wall. The sand-mortared wall is obviously older and the later walls must represent some sort of addition made to the earlier structure. The sand-mortared wall is set three feet deeper into the soil than the addition.

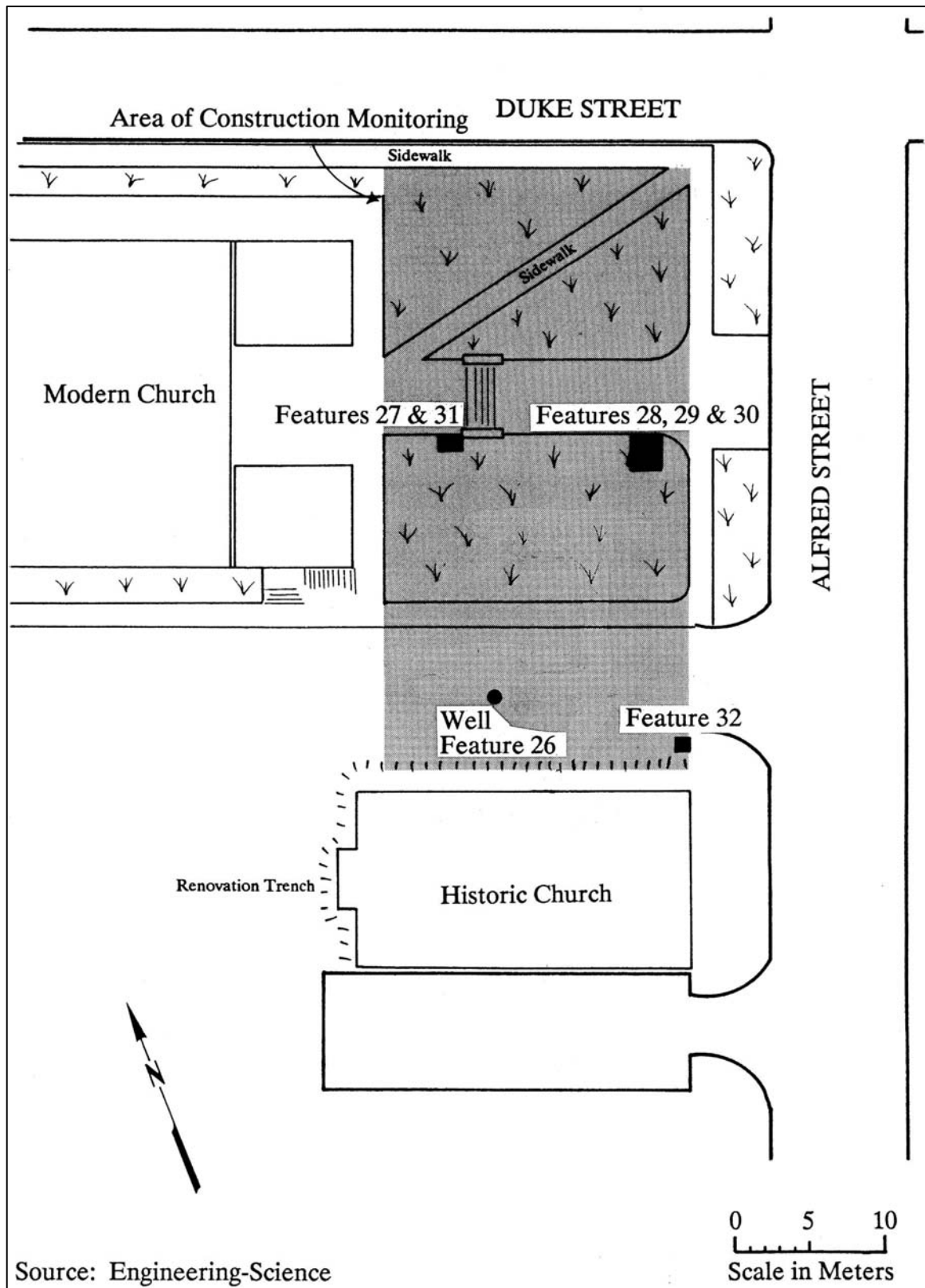
The Sanborn map of 1891 indicated that there was a structure which would have been exactly where this feature was located. It was determined that these late 19th-century features required no further work.

Feature 28 was a concrete square with burnt layer of fill on top of clean sand with shell and some wood. This feature was determined to be modern and not to require further examination.

Feature 29 was a brick wall 24 courses high and three courses thick with a builder's trench. It appears to be the southwest corner of a store that occupied that corner of Duke and Alfred Street. The store appears on the 1921 Sanborn. The southwest edge of Feature 29 is 60 feet north of the north wall and 20 feet west of the northeast corner of the historic church.

3. Monitoring of Church Excavation

From Thursday, August 20 to the following Monday, August 24, Falls Church Construction expanded the existing ten-foot deep excavation, most of which is south and southeast of the new church, northward between the new church and Alfred Street (Figure 36). This excavation would become part of the cellar of the expanded church. The fill was removed using a front-end loader, working outward from the already excavated area; most of the fill was therefore dug out upward,



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Figure 36. Area of Construction Monitoring and Feature Location

rather than downward as a backhoe would. The amount of earth moved in this project was rather small--21 dump truck loads--and the work took three and a half days only because Falls Church had great difficulty locating a dump that would accept the fill they were removing.

Two noteworthy features were encountered, both brick-lined cellars. The first, Feature 30, had already been partially exposed during digging in July. At that time, about five feet of a north-south brick wall had been exposed along the east edge of the excavation. Further digging this time revealed that the wall extends fourteen feet north-south; the northwest corner is 68 feet south of the Duke Street curb and 34 feet west of the Alfred Street curb. The wall is made of modern bricks and mortar and it was probably built between 1880 and 1920. A small, machine-molded bottle was found in the builder's trench along the north wall.

Behind the wall (east of it) is a small cellar, inside dimensions 12 feet north-south by 11 feet east-west (Figure 36). This cellar was packed with building debris and modern trash: brick, iron pipe, two steel I-beams, hunks of reinforced concrete (with steel grids instead of modern separate rebars), car tires, a radiator, and a large cast-iron furnace. All of this had to be removed, even though much of it was beyond the planned extent of the cellar excavation, because if it had been left adjacent to the cellar, it would have made the foundations less stable and probably caused water entry. This fill is no older than the 1950s and may be even more recent. The eastern half of the cellar has a poured concrete floor that seems to be later than the brick walls. The west wall of the cellar has now been completely removed. The western six feet of the south wall have also been removed; the north and east walls are essentially intact, standing five feet tall, their tops about one foot below grade. They were buried and left in place.

Feature 30 seems to be under one of the small Alfred Street houses shown on the 1912 map of the property (Figure 7) but not the 1891 map. This would match its apparent construction date as well. The cellar would not have underlain the whole house but only the rear portion, an unusual but certainly possible arrangement.

When the main sidewalk and the small flight of steps were removed, the southeast corner and part of the east wall of this structure were exposed. The corner is 46 feet south of the Duke Street curb and 57 feet west of the Alfred Street curb, just under the west end of the stairs. Both the south and east walls are two courses wide.

Feature 31 matches a structure on the 1877 through 1921 maps of the project area, but not the 1865 map. It seems to be filled in with brick, but since none of this fill was removed, it cannot be dated. This entire structure is still in the ground, covered by four feet of fill dating to the construction of the new church. It will be removed during a later phase of construction.

The area between the two cellars was archaeologically barren. Only modern fill overlay the sterile clay. One of the modern layers, a few inches below the surface in this area, is a few inches of black earth and oyster shells; according to the parson, the shells were dumped on the parking lot of the glass shop that used to sit on the corner.

2. *Trench Excavation*

The purpose of the excavation of trenches in the area to the west of the historic church was to intercept any archaeological features and deposits anticipated to be present. Five trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was a 3 x 6 foot unit whose purpose was to intercept builder's trenches associated with the historic church and later rear addition. Trench 2A intercepted a small amount of the 19th-century stratum (Universal Stratum C) first identified in the identification study. This trench was, however, cut by a major utility trench. The presence of this utility disturbance necessitated that the trench be reoriented. A second ten foot trench, Trench 2B, was then excavated. Two additional fifteen foot trenches (Trenches 3 and 4) were excavated to the south of Trench 2B. The location of all trenches is illustrated in Figure 28.

Trench 1 measured 3 foot x 6 foot and abutted the west wall of the historic church (Figure 37). The trench was located .50 foot north of Test Unit 6 which was excavated during the Phase I identification study.

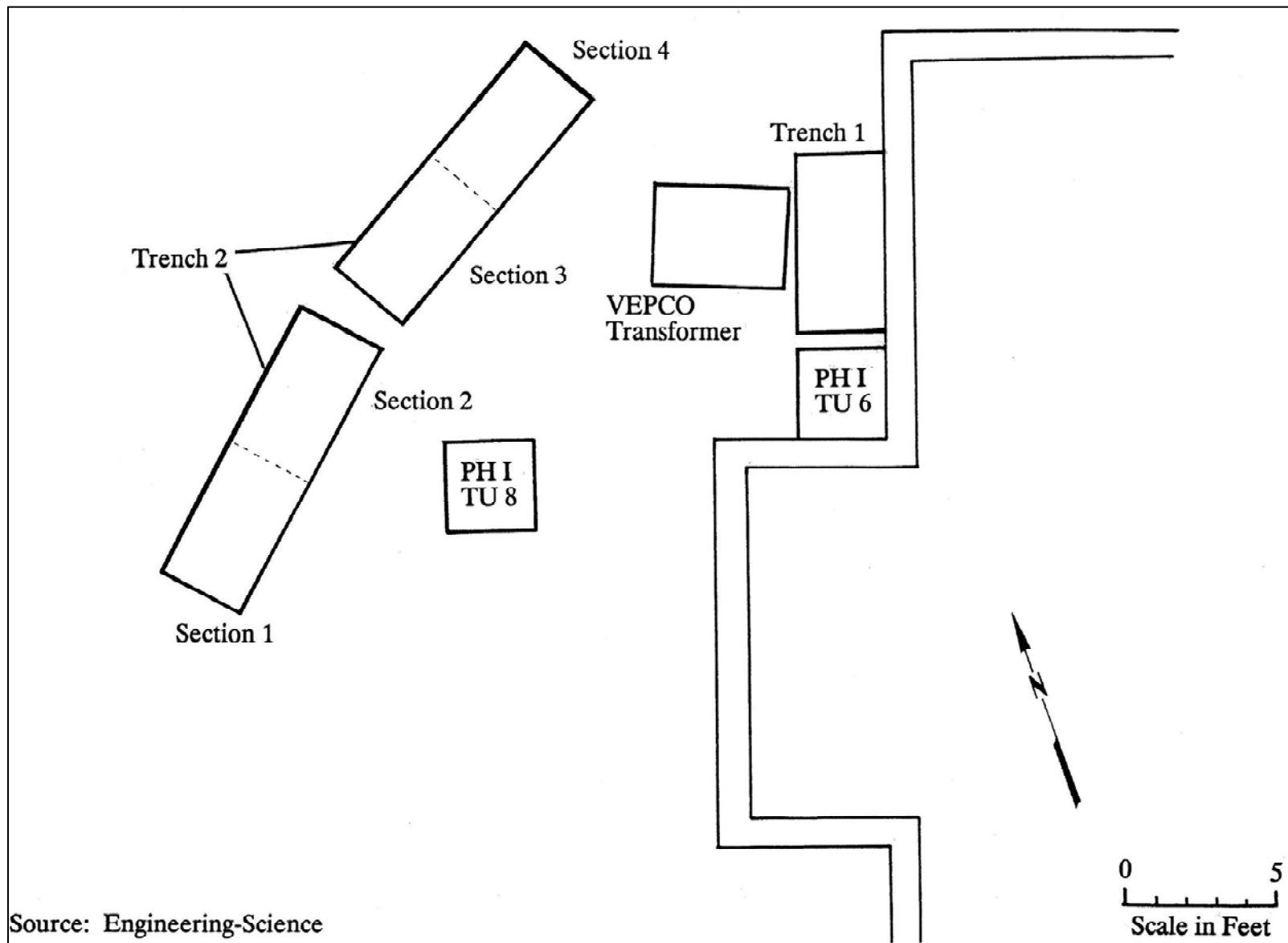
Stratum A was a 10YR4/1 very dark gray silty loam, which was present day topsoil (Figure 38). This stratum contained a mixture of historical and modern artifacts including plastic, bottle glass, brick, oyster shell, cut and wire nails.

Stratum B was a lens of 2.5 Y 8/3 pale yellow mottled, burned debris (Figure 38). The stratum contained a high concentration of clinker and slag with burned bottle glass and brick and corroded ferrous objects. The stratum contained a glazed red earthenware pipe which appears to have been moved when the electrical box to the west of the trench was installed. This pipe also was present in Test Unit 6 in the Phase I study.

Stratum C was 7.5YR3/2 dark brown silty loam mottled with 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 38). This stratum contained charcoal, slag, oyster and clam shell, faunal material, brick, mortar, bottle glass, ceramics and window glass. Stratum C was fill associated with the glazed red earthenware pipe which extends from the southwest toward the northeast corner of the trench.

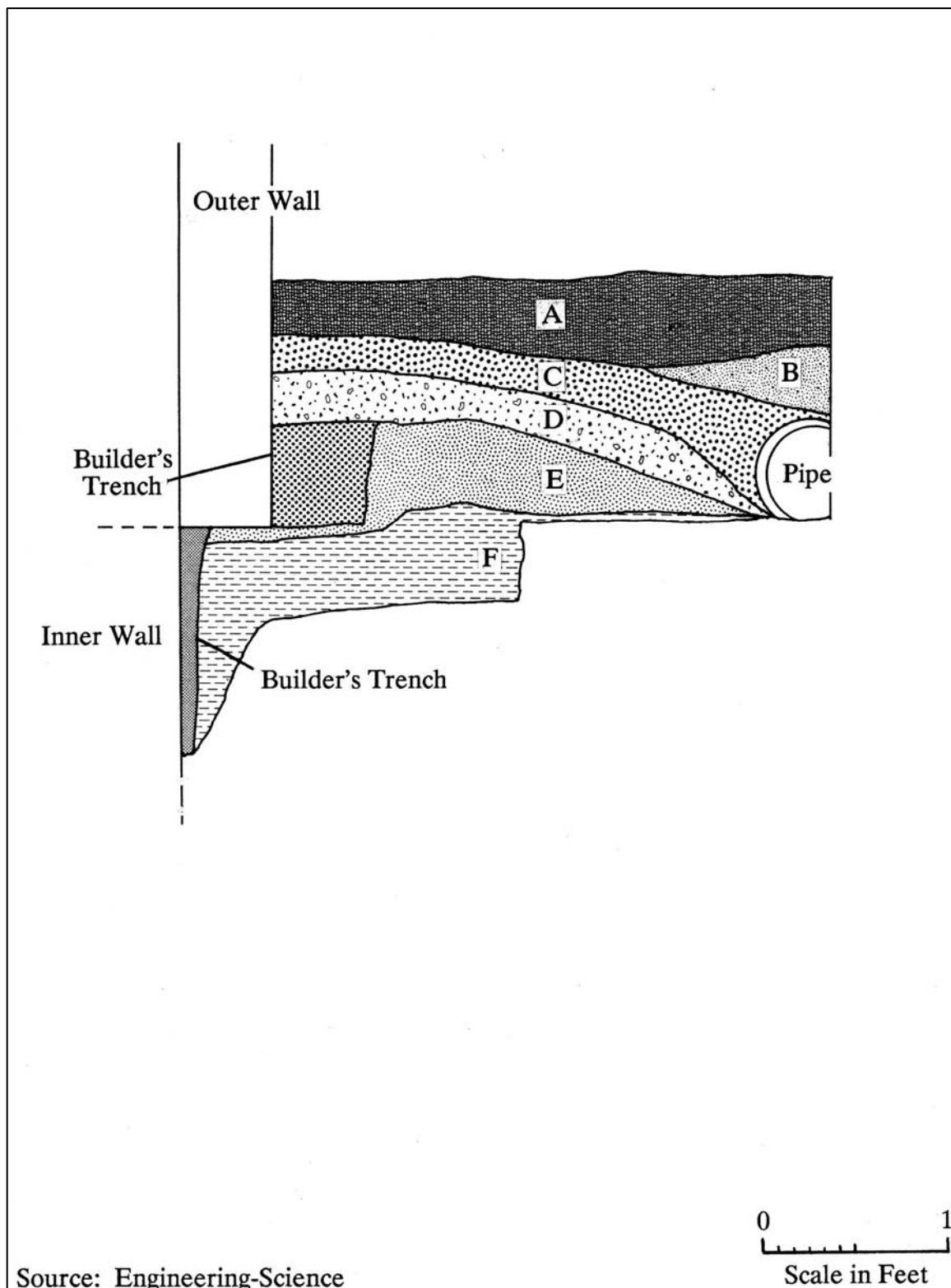
Stratum D was 2.5 Y 5/3 light olive brown silt mottled with 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silt (Figure 38). This stratum was the same deposit which was designated as Universal Stratum C, the 19th-century stratum which was identified in the Phase I identification study. A total of 151 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Architectural material from this stratum included brick, shell mortar, 5 hand wrought nails, 3 unrecognizable nails and other metal hardware and window glass. Clam, cockle and oyster shell and butchered bone were present. Ceramics included 3 sherds of lead glazed redware, 1 sherd of creamware, 14 fragments of pearlware (including transfer printed, handpainted and shell edged), 5 sherds of whiteware, and one sherd of American salt glazed stoneware. Glass artifacts included wine bottle glass fragments, embossed glass fragments, and lamp chimney glass.

Stratum E was 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.



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Figure 37.
Trenches 1 and 2



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Figure 38.
South Profile, Trench 1

Feature 11 was the builder's trench first identified in Test Unit 6 during the Phase I study. The feature contained 10YR5/8 yellowish brown clayey silt mottled with 2.5 Y 6/6 olive yellow clayey silt. Feature 11 was cut into the subsoil (Stratum E) and was first visible after Stratum D (Universal Stratum C) had been removed. The feature included a total of twenty artifacts. Architectural materials included brick, shell mortar and a square shanked nail. Domestic artifacts included creamware, both annular and handpainted pearlware, and a fragment of glass from a blown-in-mold wine bottle. In addition, charcoal, oyster shell and bone were recovered.

Trench 2 measured 20 feet in length. The trench was originally planned to be a continuous 20 feet in length. Miss Utility identified the location of a live electrical line to the west of the proposed trench location. When the first ten feet of the trench was excavated, it was realized that the utility was, in fact, located within Trench 2. Because of the presence of the utility disturbance, the second 10-foot segment of Trench 2 was reoriented (Figure 37). To assist in analysis, the trench was divided into four five foot sections, numbered 1 through 4. The stratigraphy in the southeastern portion of the trench was undisturbed. The northern portion of the trench was cut by a utility trench containing a live electrical line.

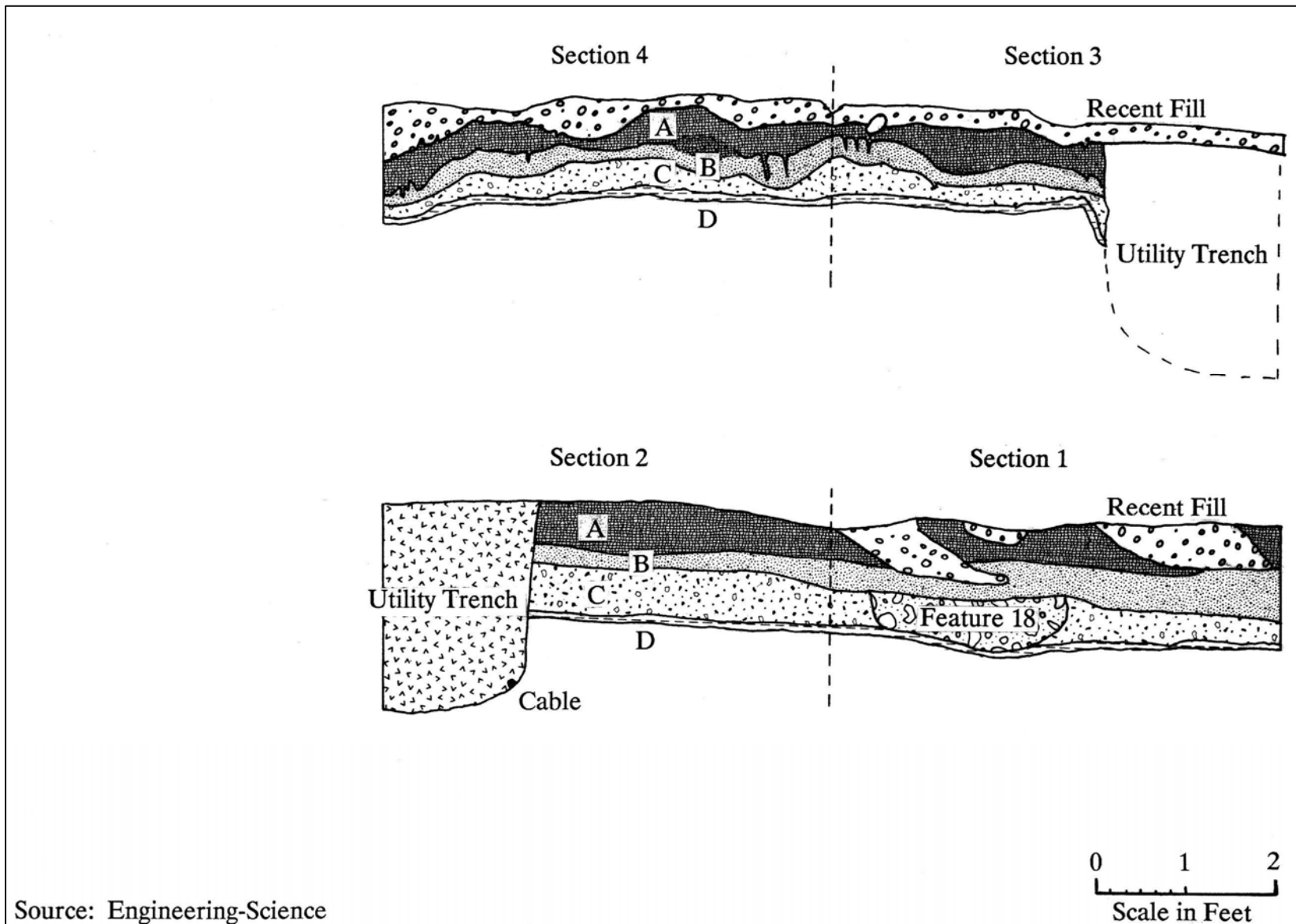
Above Stratum A (the topsoil), there was a stratum of 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 39). This clay was redeposited subsoil which had been excavated from the construction trenches for the building stabilization. This stratum was not universally present across the trench, only being observed in Sections 2, 3 and 4. This stratum was not assigned a stratum designation.

Stratum A was comprised of 10YR4/1 very dark gray silty loam, which was present day topsoil (Figure 39). This stratum contained architectural material in small amounts, including unrecognizable nails, brick and a lock. Domestic materials included bottle glass, whiteware, and other modern ceramics, bricks. Oyster shells also were present.

Stratum B was comprised of 10YR4/1 dark gray silty loam mottled with 10YR6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 39). This stratum contains a ceramic sewer pipe, unrecognizable nails, brick and mortar, and a large amount of clam shells and bone.

Stratum C was 2.5 Y 5/3 light olive brown silt mottled with 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown silt (Figure 39). This stratum contained a higher concentration of clam shell, many of them whole. This stratum can be identified as Universal Stratum C, the 19th-century stratum identified in the Phase I study. A total of 240 artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Sections 1 and 2 contained 225 artifacts. Architectural materials included brick, window glass, cut and handwrought nails. Domestic artifacts consisted of 36 fragments of blown-in-mold bottle glass fragments, 12 fragments of wine bottle fragments, 2 fragments of vessel glass fragments, 3 flower pot fragments, 6 sherds of creamware, 1 sherd of Jackfield, 29 sherds of pearlware, 9 sherds of whiteware, 6 sherds of lead-glazed redware, and 5 salt-glazed stoneware fragments. Oyster shell represented the only faunal remains.



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Figure 39.
East Profiles, Trench 2

Sections 3 and 4 contained only 15 artifacts. Architectural materials included a ceramic drainpipe and 1 cut nail. Domestic artifacts consisted of 3 fragments of bottle glass, 1 fragment of lamp chimney glass, 1 sherd of porcelain, 1 sherd of pearlware, 1 sherd of ironstone, and 1 sherd of whiteware. The only faunal remains recovered were oyster shell.

Stratum D was comprised 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. Eight artifacts were recovered at the interface of Stratum C and the subsoil. Artifacts consisted of 2 sherds of pearlware, 1 square shanked nail and oyster shell.

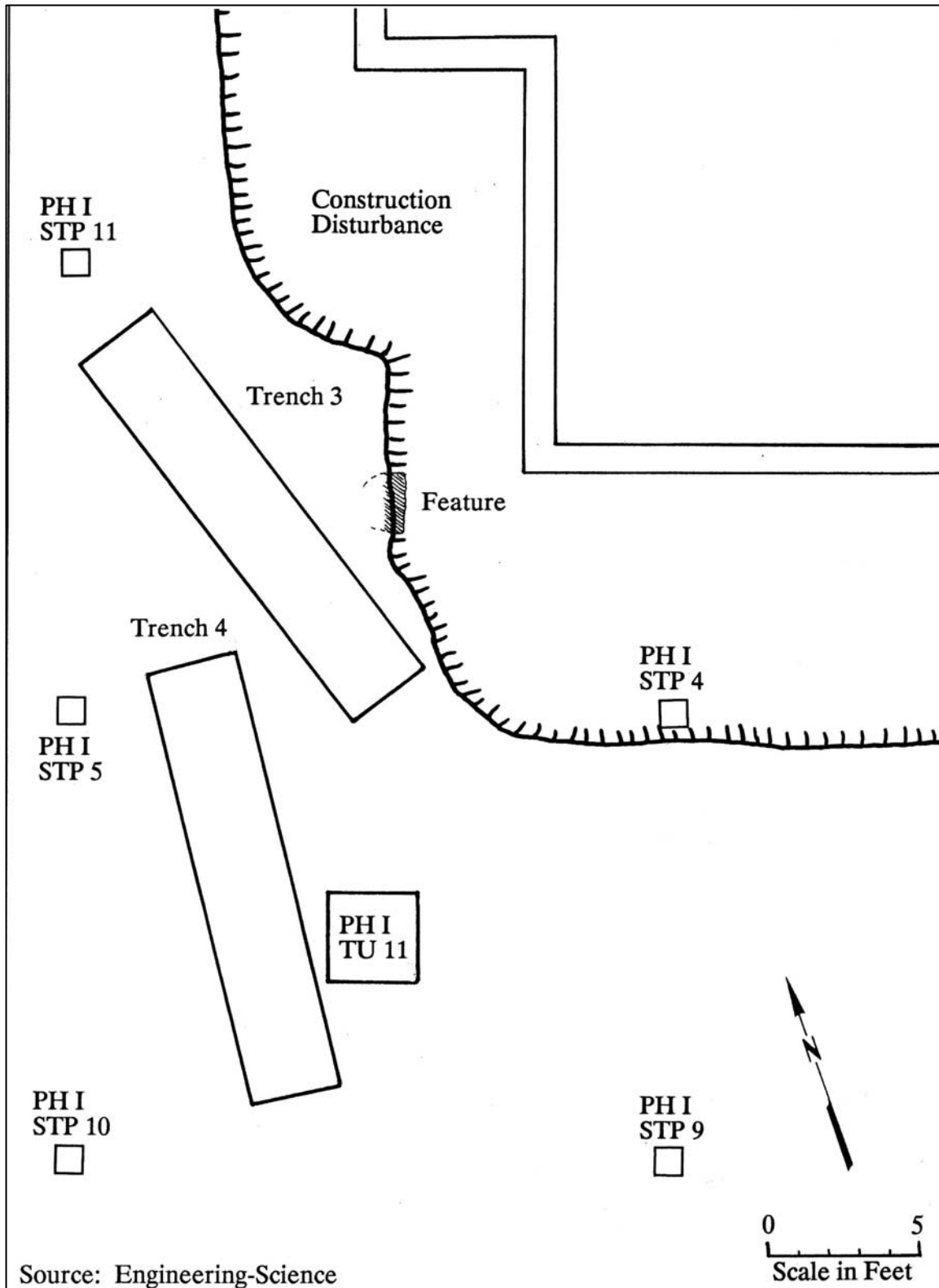
Feature 18 is a brick and rubble concentration. The feature included a total of 34 artifacts. Architectural materials included brick, window glass, and cut nails. Domestic artifacts included 2 sherds of creamware, 1 handpainted pearlware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 lead-glazed redware fragment, 4 flower pot fragments, 1 low-fired stoneware fragment, and 1 milk glass vessel fragment. Butchered bone, oyster shell, and 1 fragment coral represented the faunal remains. One personal item, a small ferrous buckle, was recovered.

In **Trench 3**, strata A and B were excavated in two 7.5 foot sections (Figure 40). Stratum C was excavated in three 5 foot sections. The sections of Stratum were designated as 1-3, with section 1 being the most northerly.

Stratum A was comprised of 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam topsoil (Figure 41). Artifacts included an ink bottle, bottle glass, pressed glass, redware, stoneware, bone and metal.

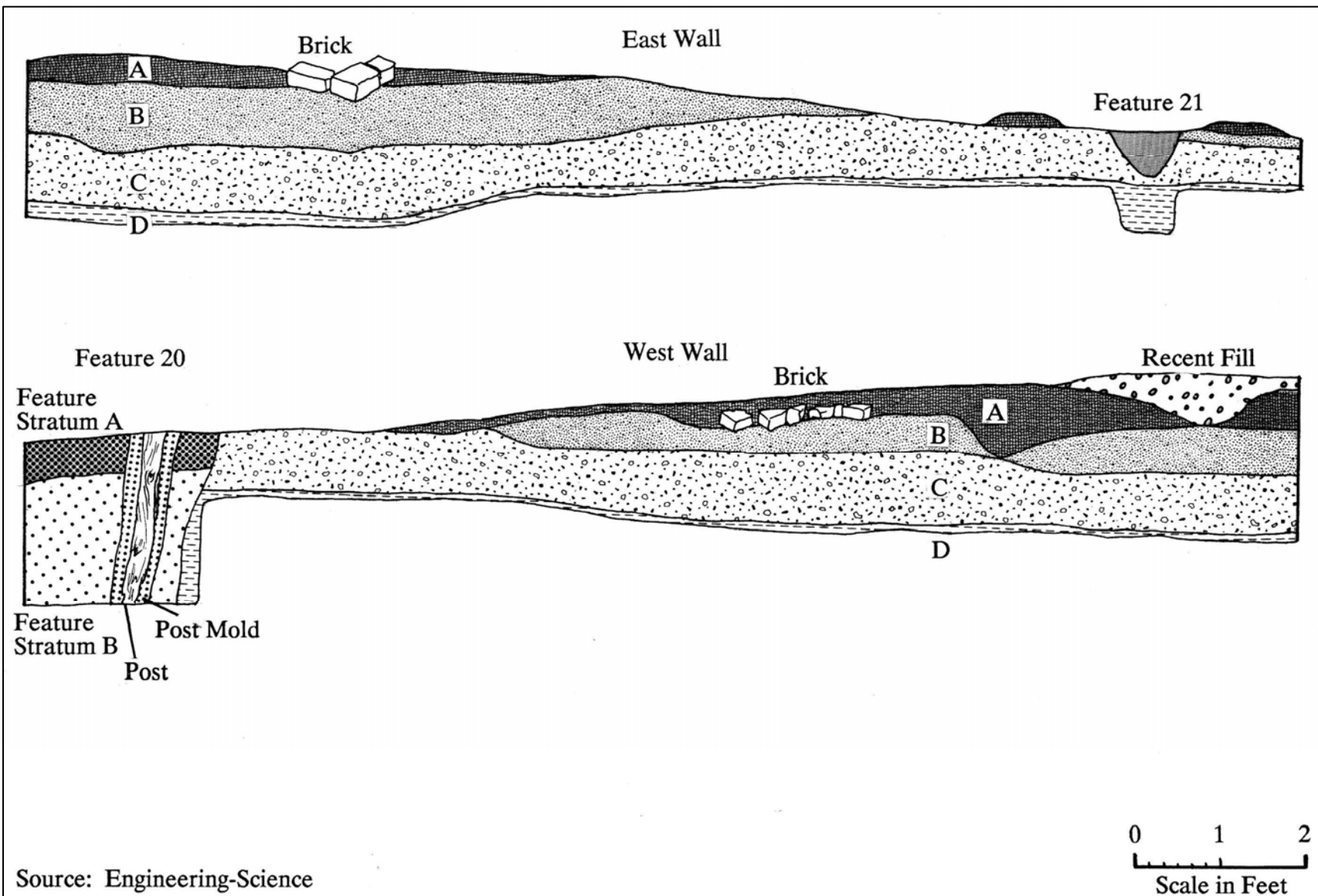
Stratum B was comprised of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown clay mottled with 2.5 Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy silt (Figure 41). A total of 66 artifacts were recovered. Architectural materials included a ceramic drainpipe, 1 square shanked nail, and 1 unrecognizable nail. Domestic artifacts consisted of 1 blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment, 1 wine bottle glass spall, 2 vessel glass fragments, 1 porcelain sherd, 7 ironstone sherds, 13 pearlware sherds, 2 whiteware sherds, 3 sherds of stoneware (1 salt-glazed with Albany Slip), and 1 flower pot fragment. Faunal remains included 10 fragments of butchered mammal bone. A 1887 Liberty Head nickel and 1 porcelain button were also recovered.

Stratum C was comprised of 10YR5/3 brown silty clay (Figure 41). A total of 2049 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Architectural materials included brick, shell mortar and plaster, slate, 306 fragments window glass, 151 square shanked nails, 2 square shanked spikes, 1 cut nail, 16 handwrought nails, and 2 handwrought spikes. Domestic/industrial artifacts consisted of coal, clinker, slag, copper and ferrous unrecognizable fragments, and 3 thumbtacks. Domestic artifacts included 84 bottle glass fragments, 14 of which were wine bottles; 5 vessel glass fragments, including a stemmed foot fragment and a glass stopper; 104 coarse redware fragments; 6 refined redware sherds; 4 flower pot fragments; 22 imitation Jackfield sherds; 58 fragments of porcelain, 15 of which were Chinese (including 3 "Canton"); 220 fragments of creamware; 4 Whieldon creamware sherds; 675 pearlware sherds; 6 whiteware sherds; 1 ironstone sherd; 19 yellow-ware sherds; 1 undecorated tin-glazed sherd; 1 Black Basalt sherd; 1 Castleford sherd and



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Figure 40.
Trenches 3 and 4



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Figure 41.
Profiles, Trench 3

52 other stoneware fragments, mostly American salt-glazed. One cobalt decorated fragment was stamped "BC...", and could have been produced by a B.C. Milburn Alexandria potter (c.1841-1877). Faunal remains consisted of 108 mammal bones, mostly pig and cow, 56 of which show signs of butchering and 20 of which are burned; 8 fish bones; 7 bird bones; 18 teeth (probably all pig); 11 oyster shell fragments; 2 clam shell fragments; and 1 fragment of coral. Personal items included 1 slate pencil fragment, 23 kaolin pipe bowls (11 decorated), 1 unmeasurable pipe stem, 14 pipe stem fragments having a 4/64" bore, 2 pipestem fragments having a 5/64" bore, 1 cufflink embossed "PAT.PEND. 1878", and 7 copper alloy 2-piece flat disk buttons, 6 of which were embossed as listed:

- 1 on back "GILT"
- 1 on back "****BR...*"
- 1 on back "STAND.COL.TREBLE GILT"
- 1 on back "SUPERFINE/STRONG"
- 2 on face scripted monogram "A" with small "1" in circle under

Feature 19 is a brick walkway. This walkway was first identified during the Phase I investigation. The walkway traverses the trench in an east-west direction.

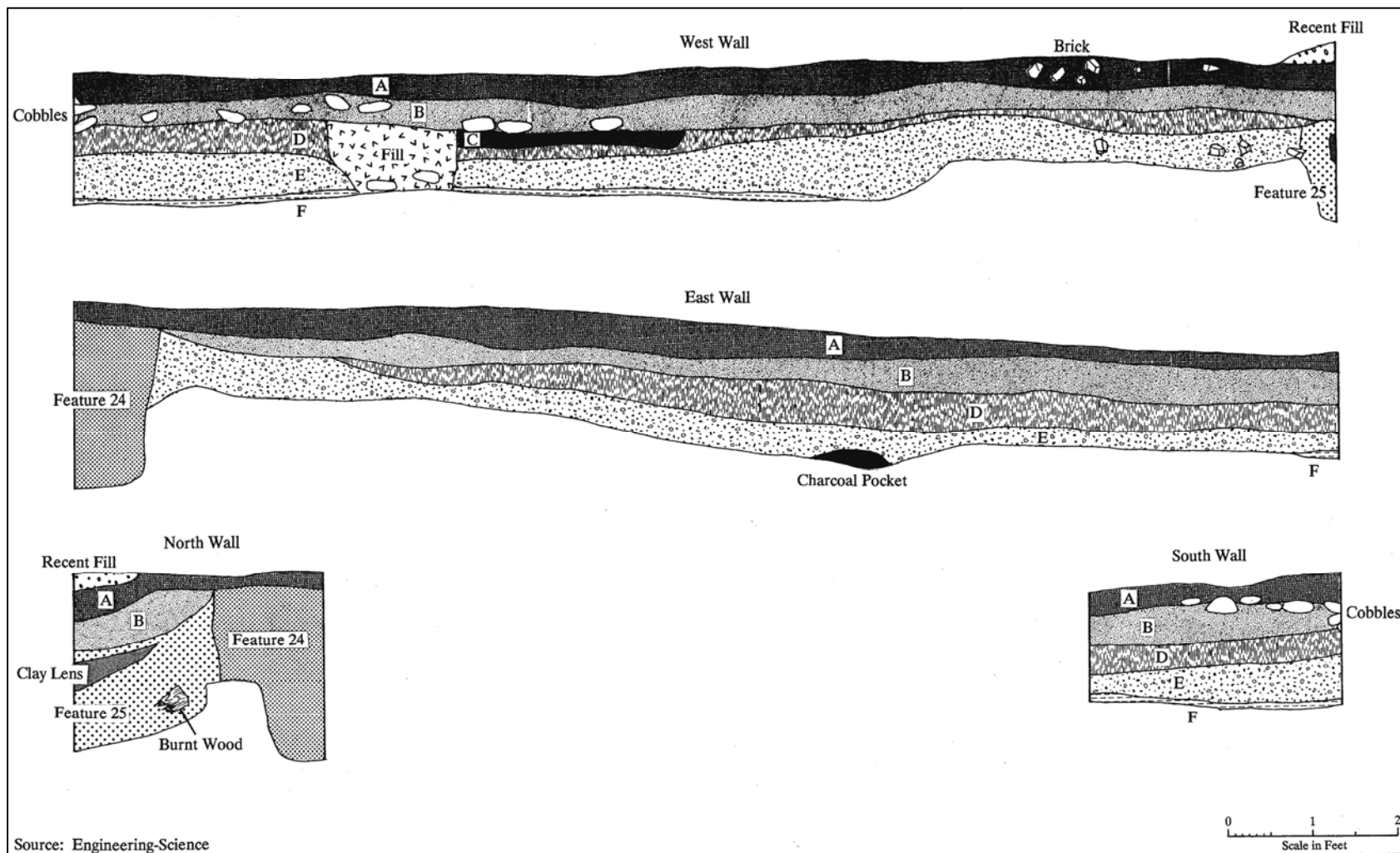
Feature 20 contained 2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown silty loam (Figure 41). This feature was a post hole. Larry Reed of Falls Church Construction indicated that he had removed a wooden post which supported a gate in that location. Artifacts within the feature included pearlware, whiteware, brick fragments, stoneware, and annular ware.

Feature 21 contains 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10YR3/1 very dark grey silty loam (Figure 41). The feature was a post hole. A total of 15 artifacts were recovered. Architectural materials included brick, shell and later mortar, window glass, handwrought nail and square shanked nail. Domestic artifacts consisted of bottle glass fragments and a salt-glazed stoneware spall. Faunal remains consisted of clam shell and bone. Coal and plaster were also encountered in the feature fill. Because of the presence of plastic, this feature appeared to be recent.

Trench 4 measured 15 feet in length (Figure 40). The uppermost strata were excavated in two 7.5 foot sections while the lower strata were excavated in three 5-foot sections.

Stratum A was comprised of 10YR3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay with mortar, slag and coal throughout. This stratum represents a modern fill level (Figure 42).

Feature 22 was located in the north center part of the trench at the interface of Strata B and C. The feature is a pile of unconsolidated brick and mortar. This feature probably represents a pile of brick rubble. A total of 174 artifacts were recovered. Architectural materials included window glass, square shanked spikes, 27 cut nails, 4 wire nails, possible glass doorknob (molten), and a fragment of marble possibly related to the 1912-1921 marble yard (Figures 7 and 8). Domestic/industrial artifacts consisted of various corroded metal fragments including drill bit and a possible knife handle. Domestic artifacts consisted of bottle glass including a machine-made "Warranted flask"; 2 blown-in-mold fragments including a beer bottle embossed "Arlington



Alfred Street
Baptist Church

Figure 42.
Profiles, Trench 4

Brew Co./Rosslyn, VA"; 1 solarized bottle fragment (c.1880-1915); 1 olive-green case bottle, and pharmaceutical and wine bottle fragments; 9 flower pot fragments; 1 ferrous spoon bowl; 2 porcelain fragments (1 Chinese); 1 fragment of creamware; 16 pearlware sherds; 1 ironstone sherd; 1 clear glass lidliner; 1 aqua jar fragment; 2 stoneware fragments; 2 vessel glass fragments; and 1 glass tumbler with anchor closure. Also found were a horseshoe and a synthetic record album fragment.

Stratum B was comprised of 10YR4/1 dark grey silty clay mottled with 7.5YR5/6 strong brown clay.

Feature 23 appeared at the base of Stratum B. Feature 23 is a cobblestone pathway adjacent to the Feature 22 brick formation. A total of 97 artifacts were recovered from this feature. Architectural materials included brick, 43 cut nails, and 2 cut spikes. Domestic/industrial artifacts consisted of various unidentifiable metal fragments. Domestic artifacts included 7 bottle glass fragments, including a wine bottle base; 1 flower pot fragment; 1 porcelain fragment; 9 ironstone fragments; 2 pearlware sherds; 2 whiteware sherds; 2 milk glass lidliners (terminus post quem=1869); 3 lamp chimney fragments; and 8 pressed vessel glass fragments. Faunal remains included 2 mammal bone fragments, 1 bird bone, and 1 oyster shell. In addition, 1 plastic fragment / "...al & Liberty Sts NY." was recovered.

Stratum C was stratum of ash which overlaid Stratum D in part of the unit (Figure 42). A total of 137 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Architectural materials included slate, window glass, 47 cut nails, 1 cut spike, 16 wire nails, and 1 fragment marble possibly related to the 1912-1921 marble yard (Figures 7 and 8)(also found in Feature 22). Domestic/industrial artifacts consisted of slag, cinder, clinker, coal, and metal fragments. Domestic artifacts included 12 bottle glass fragments, 1 blown-in-mold bottle fragment with a flanged lip, 1 porcelain fragment, 21 ironstone sherds, 1 pearlware sherds, 1 yellow-ware sherd, 1 lamp chimney glass fragment, 3 vessel glass fragments, and 1 press molded glass fragment. Faunal remains consisted of 4 bone fragments. One miniature tea cup (toy) was the only personal item recovered.

Stratum D represented the buried A horizon (Figure 42). It is comprised of 10YR4/2 dark greyish brown silty clay. This stratum, which represents an historic ground surface, was partially graded away closer to the church. A total of 860 artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Architectural materials included glazed and unglazed brick, mortar, slate, 107 window glass fragments, 210 square shanked nails, and 26 cut nails and spikes. Domestic/industrial artifacts consisted of slag, cinder, coal, and possible insulator fragments. Domestic artifacts included 69 bottle glass fragments (none of which were identified as machine-made), 2 finished with lipping tool and 1 fire-polished, 3 beer and 12 wine, 1 fragment solarized, 2 alkaline glazed stoneware bottle fragments; 2 flower pot fragments; 7 porcelain sherds (2 Chinese); 14 creamware sherds; 120 pearlware sherds; 2 imitation Jackfield sherds; 41 ironstone sherds; 6 Rockingham/Bennington sherds; 1 tin-enameled sherds; 20 whiteware sherds; 5 yellow-ware sherds; 1 Black Basalt sherd; 6 lead-glazed redware sherds; 1 milk glass lidliner; 22 stoneware sherds (20 were American Stoneware and 1 was slip trailed); 1 lead-glazed redware chamber pot rim; 1 lamp chimney fragment; and 14 vessel glass fragments including 1 blown and 9 press molded. Faunal remains consisted of 1 bird bone, 42 butchered mammal bone, 1 burned mammal bone, 3 mammal teeth, 1 clam shell, and 8 oyster shells. Personal artifacts included 1 bone button, 2 copper alloy and 2-